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UNION OF THE WABASH AND MAUMEE DRAINAGE SYSTEMS.

BY CALVIN GOODRICH.

If only as a matter of record, it may be worth while to set down the fact that the drainage of the Great Lakes and that of the Ohio became united in the great flood of March-April, 1913.

A little southwest of Fort Wayne, Ind., the St. Mary's River, tributary to the Maumee, approaches within three miles of the Little Wabash River, belonging to the Ohio system. The land between is known as "The Prairie" and the dividing line of the two drainage basins upon it is not perceptible to the human eye. It was across this stretch that the St. Mary's River sent its flood waters last spring, and no doubt it was responsible in no small measure for the damage wrought at Peru and Logansport some distance down the Wabash.

The Wabash and Erie canal, now many years abandoned, skirted

"The Prairie" and entered the main stream of the Wabash not far below Huntington. There is excellent reason for believing that the Unione fauna of the Maumee has received additions, by means of this canal, since the days when the upper part of what is now the Maumee water course served as a southward flowing outlet for the glacial lake Maumee. Such additions are Quadrula cylindrica strigillata (B. H. Wright), Pluerobema clava (Lam.), Plagiola securis (Lea) and Symphynota complanata (Barnes). Q. cylindrica strigillata has proceeded down the river as far as Antwerp, Ohio, and clava as far as Defiance. Knowledge of securis is confined to one specimen found in a clammer's camp just below Fort Wayne. The lowermost station for complanata is New Haven, about seven miles below Fort Wayne. While this species is known to two other streams within the Great Lakes drainage, it is unquestionably a new comer in the Maumee. Call records Obovaria retusa (Lam.) from the St. Joseph, which receives the name of Maumee at Fort Wayne. It is highly probable that he had before him specimens or Quadrula pustulosa, much produced forward, free of tubercles and suggestive of This form is to be seen not infrequently in many parts of the Maumee.

The Naiades of the Maumee and the upper parts of the Wabash now very nearly approximate one another, counting the recent additions for which the Wabash and Erie canal may be thanked. In a rather hurried collecting excursion along the main stream of the Wabash from St. Henry, Ohio, to Bluffton, Ind., last fall, Unio crassidens Lam. and Quadrula heros (Say) (possibly) were the only species found which are unknown to the Great Lakes drainage. In case either of these species appears some day in the Maumee, its presence might reasonably be accounted for by glochidia-bearing fish which crossed the divide in the course of the flood of 1913.

It is convenient here to chronicle the finding of *Unia tetralasmus sayii* Ward, a stranger from the southern drainage, in Cedar Creek, Lucas County, and Toussaint Creek, Ottawa County, Ohio. These small streams empty into Lake Erie and are only a few miles apart. Further exploration is necessary before it is wise to speculate as to the reason for the appearance of the species so far from homewaters.